

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Volume XXXII..... No. 354

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROSS.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
UNDER THE GAULIN.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDWINTER
NIGHT'S DREAM.GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bway.—
THE BELL'S STRATAGEM.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE BELL'S STRATAGEM.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—DOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HEART OF THE GREAT
CITY.—TAKING OF THE SHERIFF.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE GRAND
DUCHES.

STEINWAY HALL.—CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th
street.—THE GRAND QUEEN ZEAL.THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—WHITEN, COTTON
& BRANFLET'S MINSTRELS.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, EQUESTRIANISM, BURLINGUES, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 335 Broadway.—EQUESTRIAN
ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLINGUES.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, PIANO MINSTREL, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—
BALLETS, FAIRY, FANTASIES, &c.BENJAMIN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE
FIDELITY.DODWORTH HALL, 86 Broadway.—CARICATURE PAINT-
INGS, WITH LECTURES.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, BALLETS AND BURLINGUES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Friday, December 20, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, December 19.It is said that the French in England had a plan for
the assault and plunder of all the volunteer militia
armies in the country and that the paper has been
seized. The Sheriff and town surveyor of Newcastle-on-
Tyne died from the effects of the nitro-glycerine ex-
plosion. Another of the persons wounded at Clerkenwell
died. The Italian army reserves are being called into
active service. Dano-German negotiations of an im-
portant character are looked for in January.Consols closed at 92½ for money in London. Five-
twenties were at 72 in London and 73 13-16 in Frank-
fort. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, with mid-
dling uplands at 7½d. Breadstuffs steady, with market
rather dull. Provisions quiet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a petition from various citi-
zens praying for protection to naturalized and native
born Americans in foreign countries elicited remarks from
Messrs. Conness, Sherman, Johnson, Conkling and Sum-
ner, all of whom agreed that some action should be taken
to maintain the dignity of the government. The peti-
tion was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
The House bill to supply deficiencies came up, and an
amendment that no member of either house shall be
allowed stationery or newspapers was adopted, and the
bill passed.

THE CITY.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday the resolution
donating \$1,000 to the Commissioners of the Sinking
Fund was finally agreed to. Permission was granted to
the Harlem Railroad Company to use dummy engines
between the passenger and freight stations in the city.In the Board of Health yesterday the vaccination
question was again discussed. A communication from
the attorney of the Board, relative to the Tenement
House ordinance, was read and filed.An address was delivered last evening at the Brooklyn
Academy of Music by Wendell Phillips on "The Surren-
der of Congress." The attendance was not very large.
The orator's language in the case of the nine victims
of the late tenement house burning in Second avenue
was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. It was the
opinion of the jury that a German named Maximilian
Muller set the house on fire, and a verdict was rendered
to this effect, and the accused committed to prison with-
out bail to answer the charge. The jury in their ver-
dict also charged Charles Hoffman, the owner of the
building, with culpable and criminal negligence in not
providing suitable means of escape, and he was required
to give bail to answer the action of the Grand Jury.Yesterday, the fourth day thus far, was continued
yesterday by Coroner Lynch in investigating the facts
connected with the recent mysterious deaths of Mrs.
Fall and daughter in Brooklyn. An additional mass
of testimony was taken, but no additional light was
thrown upon the subject of the mystery.A party of burglars entered a private residence in Wil-
liamsburg on Wednesday night and stole \$15,000 in
bonds, stocks and Treasury notes. The indications were
that they had been very leisurely about their work,
smoking numerous cigars and drinking several bottles
of wine during their stay in the house.Crispin Cadena, a Cuban negro, who murdered his wife
in September last, was yesterday sentenced to impris-
onment for life.The Inman Line steamship City of Boston, Captain Ros-
sell, will sail from pier 40 North river at noon to-morrow
(Saturday) for Gloucester and Liverpool. The mails
for Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent will close at
the Post Office at half-past ten in the morning.The National Line steamship Company's steamer
Virginia, Captain Proves, will leave pier 47 North river
at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool, sailing at
quadrant to land passengers.The Anchor Line steamship Columbia, Captain Car-
negan, will leave pier No. 6 North river to-morrow
(Saturday) for Gloucester and Glasgow, touch-
ing at London to land passengers.The Cromwell Line steamship General Meade, Captain
Sampson, will sail from pier No. 6 North river at three
P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for New Orleans direct.The steamship Marcella, Captain Smith, of C. H.
Malloy & Co.'s line, having been delayed by the
weather, will sail from pier 20 East river to-morrow
(Saturday) afternoon for New Orleans.The popular steamship Sargasso, Captain M. R.
Crowell, of Arthur Leary's line, will sail at three P. M.
to-morrow (Saturday), from pier 14 East river, for
Charleston, S. C., connecting at that city with steamer
for the Florida ports and all points South and Southwest.The stock market was firm yesterday morning, but
afterwards declined. Government securities were
strong. Gold was steady and closed at 151.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams from the Cuba cable contain in-
telligence from the various West India islands. Cabral
was marching on Hayti. A General Baz is reported
to have been shot by Cabral, but which one of the Baz
brothers is unknown. The murder of Montes is further
confirmed, the details being given. His brother was
captured and chained down to the bed where he was
slain.Our dates from Mexico are to the 17th inst. by way
of Sinaloa and the Cuba cable. The British subjects were
to be left under the protection of the Mexican govern-
ment after the departure of their Minister. It was
expected that all the European Legations would with-
draw. Several valuable gold mines had been discovered.
An attempt was made at Tlapala to create a revolution in
favor of Diaz for President, but it failed.In the Constitutional Convention yesterday resolu-
tions were reported from committee favoring the ac-
ceptance of a hall in Troy for the holding of sessions
and an adjournment on Friday, the 26th inst., to Tues-
day, January 14, when the reassembling shall take place
in Troy. They were adopted. A resolution to amend
the article on corporations so that the Legislature is
prohibited from authorizing a consolidation of railroad
companies, whose lines run parallel or are competing
lines, was laid on the table. Another favoring the
establishment of a home for disabled soldiers and
sailors of the State was served the same way.In the consideration of the Judiciary re-
port, amendments claiming the Brooklyn city courts
with the New York local courts and providing that no
judge shall hold office after reaching the age of
seventy years were adopted. Pending further considera-
tion of the report the Convention adjourned.In the Virginia Convention yesterday the committee
reported adversely to the proposed nullification of debts
incurred in the purchase of slaves. A resolution re-
questing General Schofield to abolish distinction of color
on public conveyances was referred.The Georgia Convention have resolved in caucus to
support Chase for the Presidency.The Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland yester-
day appointed a committee to wait upon Congress in the
interest of the Convention, and organized a national
association of manufacturers.Eighteen of the bodies burned in the Lake Shore Rail-
road accident can be recognized, and twenty-three are
considered past recognition. It will possibly require a
surgical examination to determine their sex. A cor-
oner's inquest will be held in Buffalo to-morrow.The boiler of the steam tug Uly, lying at a dock in
Jersey City, yesterday exploded, killing one man in-
stantly and seriously injuring three others.A portion of the Paragon Oil Works, on Pen Mon-
rovia, two miles back of Hudson city, N. J., was de-
stroyed by fire yesterday, occasioned by the explosion of
a tank in which a carboy of vitriol had been emptied.
Three men were badly burned, and the pecuniary loss on
the buildings amounts to \$25,000.The New Southern Reconstruction Bill.
The Great Issue Before the Country.In the new Southern Reconstruction bill
which has just passed the House of Represen-
tatives, and in the close party division of
the House—years 104, says 37—upon the final
vote, the intelligent reader may readily per-
ceive what will be the great controlling issue in
our approaching Presidential contest. The
tinkering of Congress upon bonds, banks and
currency signifies nothing. The passage of
this new negro reconstruction bill, on the
other hand, is equivalent to a formal pro-
clamation of the republican platform for the
Presidential campaign.And what is this bill? It is simply a bill to
facilitate and expedite the reconstruction and
restoration in Congress of the ten outside
Southern States on the basis of negro supre-
macy. Under the Reconstruction laws as they
now stand there must be in all these Southern
elections a majority voting (both sides counted)
of all the voters registered; otherwise the
election falls through. It has been demon-
strated, however, that under this system there
is danger that the opposition party may con-
trive to keep a majority of the registered
voters from the polls, and thus defeat the
object of the election. To avoid this danger
this new bill provides that a majority
of the votes cast in these elections
shall be decisive, though less than
one-half or less than one-tenth of the
registered voters of the State come to the
polls. In the next place, the new bill provides
that, instead of waiting till after the adoption
of a new State constitution, each of the States
concerned may elect members to Congress in
the election on the constitution.This bill will doubtless (over the veto) be-
come a law; and under its provisions during
the present session of Congress we may look
for the restoration of the ten excluded rebel
States. They will be entitled, altogether, to
fifty members of the House, twenty members
of the Senate and seventy electoral votes in
the Presidential election. Their admission into
the House will admit them into the Presiden-
tial contest; and this is the special object of
the bill—a Southern negro radical electoral
balance of power for the Presidential suc-
cession against a possible Northern opposition
majority. We say that under this new bill we
expect these ten outside Southern States will
be reinstated in Congress during the present
session; but whether there will be any negroes
among their representatives, or not, it is dif-
ficult to conjecture. In any event the restora-
tion of these ten States on the basis of negro
supremacy will inevitably become in the North
the controlling issue in the Presidential cam-
paign.The restoration of the rebel States under this
programme can only be maintained by a
standing army; and with a standing army
over the people as a fixed institution in the
South, how long will it be before we are blest
with the supreme authority of an army over us
in the North? In these ten excluded States
there was in 1860 a population of some seven
million six hundred thousand whites and
nearly a million over the blacks. But under
the peculiar circumstances and antecedents of
these two races in the South, if the blacks
were in a majority of a million or two millions
their political supremacy over the white race
would be impossible without a standing army.
Negro domination, if maintained in any one of
those States, means a standing army and the
removal of the white race born upon the soil;
but negro domination, even in South Carolina,
set up through the device of universal negro
suffrage and white disfranchisement, will not
be tolerated by the North.Radical fanatics on popular rights, when in
power, always push their extreme theories to
their own overthrow. The French Jacobins,
who opened the way for Napoleon and the
empire, and the English Roundheads, who
found not their enemy, but their master in
Cromwell, and who at his death had to submitto the pains and penalties of a restoration of
the monarchy, are conspicuous among the
examples of the energy and ruinous excesses
of radical fanaticism. We have another
sample of those radical excesses in these
Southern reconstruction laws of Congress,
embracing a scheme of Southern negro supre-
macy utterly impracticable without a standing
army, and utterly demoralizing and revolu-
tionary in its tendencies if maintained by an
army. And this is to be the great issue of our
approaching Presidential struggle. Shall this
Southern negro reconstruction policy of Con-
gress be ratified or rejected by the people
of the United States? The proposition is
strongly suggestive of a political reaction and
revolution against the radical excesses of the
republican party as decisive as that of 1860,
which brought this party into power.England and the United States.—The Ala-
bama Claims.History, it has been often said, repeats itself.
The saying, it is true, does not amount to an
absolute truth; but it is scarcely the less, on
that account, pregnant with suggestive lessons.
Pity it is that these lessons have been so often
neglected by nations and by individuals.
There is one lesson which history has taught
and which is likely soon again to receive fresh
illustrations, but which, like so many of the
others, has been little heeded—this, namely,
that small beginnings oftentimes lead to great
and disastrous conclusions.It will not surprise us if the present diffi-
culty between England and the United States,
arising out of the Alabama affair, furnishes
some such illustration. The original difficulty
between the Greeks and the Persians was a
small matter, but it led to a protracted
struggle—a struggle which resulted in the
humiliation of Persia and the building up of
the magnificent empire of Alexander. It was
so afterwards with Rome and Carthage. A
trifling Sicilian difficulty brought the Cartha-
ginians and the Romans into collision. The
bad passions which this first struggle engendered
lasted long after the original difficulty
was forgotten. The Punic war occupied a
prominent place on the page of history, and
the third Punic war ended only with the
destruction of Carthage and the conversion of
the then Great Sea into a Roman lake.Great Britain and the United States have
allowed themselves to drift into a position
which, to say the least, is ominous of war.
The original cause of quarrel, if good sense and
reason had been allowed to prevail, might
easily have been got over. The stubbornness
of England, however, has mightily aggravated
the difficulty, and it is now extremely difficult
to foresee to what disastrous conclusion this
small cause of quarrel may lead. To us the
payment of the Alabama claims is a compara-
tively trifling matter. The money is nothing; the principle
is everything. The refusal on the part
of Great Britain to pay the Alabama claims may
give rise to a struggle which will assume pro-
portions unparalleled in the past, which will
sink Persia and Punic war into the shade,
and the only result of which can be the triumph
of the American flag and the conversion of the
broad Atlantic into a grand American lake.We can never regard the recognition of the
South by the government of Great Britain in
any other light than as an open and wilful viola-
tion of the principles of international law
and as an insult offered to the great American
people. We have not forgotten and will not
soon forget the conduct of the British govern-
ment or of the British press during our late
civil war—a civil war which ended so gloriously
for the Union, and which so marvellously
revealed our resources and the power of our
republican institutions. France is scarcely less
culpable than England, but we have already
had our revenge in that quarter. We have
seen her eat humble pie quite to our satisfac-
tion, and there are few who will refuse to
admit that she waddled down the hill a little
more quickly and a little less to her own com-
fort than she waddled up. It is England's
turn to eat humble pie now, and our advice to
her is to avoid a collision with the great
republic by paying down the Alabama claims
at once.Sohlke and the Judges.—Injunction and Pi-
rouettes.When Phryno was accused before the court
the pleading of her counsel was a simple ap-
peal to the eyes of the Judges. He pointed to
the charms of his client; and those wise old
fellows were of opinion that a woman so beau-
tiful might believe what she chose. So Phryno
went free. Some such ideas of law seem to
govern in the case of Sohlke, who is, perhaps,
as beautiful as Phryno, and can no doubt
dance a great deal better. Sohlke was one of
the choice creatures brought from Paris to
give the world an idea what sort of articles
are knocked down by the Devil at his auc-
tions. It was, perhaps, thought that men might
be thus reconciled with the future. Sohlke
danced and smiled, and danced and smiled.
Her paws were marvels of grace; but, alas!
the fanciers of fancy drama did not run in that
direction. Even Sohlke could not make them,
and the "Devil's Auction" came to an un-
timely end. Even to this hour it is not
known but this was because Sohlke danced
too well and with too pure a sense of
art for the masses who had been brought
up on the "Black Crook," which is strong
stuff. Sohlke was out of business. Here
begins trouble. It seems that dancers must
eat. Those airy creatures, half-silk tights
and half-gauze, that float before the public
eye, with the faces out of Raphael's pictures
and the rest from Rubens, consume beef and
mutton, and such timber; and these things
must be bought, and with money. So Sohlke
listened to the tempter from the Black Crook
establishment, and was to dance for the
enemy. But lo! a Judge appears on the scene.
He holds the terrors of law as a Chinese
demon does blue lightning, and in a thun-
dering voice he commands Sohlke to stand still.
She stands still, of course. What shall be done
with this terrible Judge? What was done with
him nobody knows; for here is a mysterious
blame on our knowledge. Was he moved by
Phryno's judges? Did Sohlke perform a
paw with such splendor that the captured
Judge declared that she who could dance like
that might dance anywhere? Perhaps! No
matter! Never mind! Who shall say? It is
only certain that the injunction was issued;
it was sealed to the circumstances; it per-
mitted the danger to dance; it was put on to
prevent dancing, and modified to permit it.
Though she dances the injunction is, of course,
on her still, but "justice is satisfied and Rome
is free."

General Grant's Sheridan Letter.

Since the publication of General Grant's
private letter to the President on the re-
moval of General Sheridan from the com-
mand of the Fifth Military District a great
deal has been said for and against Grant,
relative to this communication. The Gen-
eral has been too reticent with regard to
his political views to please the politicians.
With all their devices and probrings they could
get little from him. The republicans want to
take him next fall as their candidate for the
Presidency, seeing the necessity of having his
popular name to help them out of their grow-
ing unpopularity and to perpetuate their
power; but the radical leaders feared he was
too conservative, and might Tylerize the party.
Under this state of things they were anxious to
get hold of the letter to the President on Sheri-
dan's removal. The democrats, on the other
hand, while they had no serious thought of
making Grant their candidate, believed he was
conservative. They looked to his early record
before the war, when he was an avowed democ-
rat—to his general expressions of patriotism,
to his character, to his liberal conduct toward
the rebels, and to the fact that he accepted the
position of acting Secretary of War on the re-
moval of Stanton, the big gun of the radicals.
They, consequently, were desirous of knowing
what the General had said about the removal
of the favorite Southern military commander
of the radicals. Everywhere there was a great
deal of curiosity, though it was generally
known Grant remonstrated against the re-
moval of his heroic friend.Upon the pressure from parties in Congress
and to satisfy this curiosity the President gave
up the private letter of General Grant. We
think he should not have done so. He could
have refused to make it public, it having been
intended for his eye alone and marked private.
But it has been published, and everybody
knows its contents. Well, what comfort can
the politicians get from it? What is there in
it to make so much fuss about? It is the letter
of an honest man, expressing his honest con-
victions at the time it was written. He may
think differently now. He remonstrated against
the removal of Stanton in the same letter; yet
he afterwards accepted Stanton's position, and
we have no doubt that now he believes the
President did a good thing in making the
change. General Grant's conduct all through,
toward the rebels and with regard to the Re-
construction acts of Congress, has been any-
thing but radical, and therefore it is not to be
supposed he favored the radical policy of
Sheridan or anybody else. The truth is, he
loved Sheridan as his friend and companion in
arms, and valued highly his great services in
the war. He knew Sheridan to be patriotic,
and was not willing to believe that distin-
guished soldier would act imprudently. Be-
sides, he has always been anxious to see the
Southern States restored as soon as possible,
and thinking Congress, as now constituted, had
absolute power over the subject, it would be
impolitic or dangerous for the President to
oppose the policy of that body. He looked
upon Congress as representing public opinion
in the matter, and thought that was the high
tribunal to which all should bow. The recent
elections may have changed his opinion in this
respect, and though we have no direct evidence
of that, we think it likely they have. In short,
there is nothing in the Sheridan letter to show
that Grant is not conservative, or that he had
any other object in view than to serve his dis-
tinguished friend and the country, under the
peculiar circumstances of the case and the times.

Reduction of Exports.

We see by our Washington correspondence
that the domestic exports of the United States
for the fiscal year ending July, 1867, to all
countries, not reckoning the exports which
were under half a million dollars in value to
any country, were about forty millions less
than in 1860, the year before the war. The
amount is reckoned in specie, and was for
1867 over three hundred and thirty-four mil-
lions, against three hundred and seventy-three
millions in 1860. This falling off of forty mil-
lions is to be attributed in a great measure,
undoubtedly, to the decline of Southern prod-
ucts. The war and the destructive measures
of Congress have paralyzed the industry of the
South, although the pressing necessities of the
Southern people forced them to make extraor-
dinary efforts to raise crops last year. Next
year we may expect, under the same ruinous
policy of Africanizing the South, a still greater
falling off in cotton and other staple products.
The balance of foreign trade, as a conse-
quence, will be heavier against us, and there-
fore will be a greater drain of the precious metals.
Yet, strange to say, the very men who are
ruining the South by their radical policy cry
out for immediate specie payments. They
force away the gold to pay balances abroad,
which would help us to approach a specie
basis, by making the country unproductive,
at the same time they clamor for immediate
resumption. Such stupidity is almost incredi-
ble. To make the country prosperous, to
reach specie payments, and to prevent the
drain of the precious metals, we must restore
the South under a more liberal policy than is
now being followed, and increase its valuable
staple production.

Wendell Phillips on Congress.

Wendell Phillips is assuredly right in his
criticisms on the Fortieth Congress. His
strictures upon its incessant activity in ad-
journing are fully justified. It neglects almost
everything else—finance, acquisition of for-
eign territory, reconstruction itself—and is
intent only on finding and improving occasions
to adjourn. Mr. Phillips says, in his latest ful-
mination against it, "The Thirty-eighth Con-
gress will live in history as the one which in-
itiated the constitutional amendment abolishing
slavery. The Thirty-ninth Congress will be
remembered for that great abolition, the Civil
Office Tenure act. But of the Fortieth Con-
gress it will simply and grandly be recorded
that it adjourned." Before adjourning, how-
ever, it has betrayed every day its main in-
terest in the same old negro question which
has so long monopolized its attention. This
question has always been the order of the day,
to the exclusion of all other urgent questions
of vital national importance. Wendell Phil-
lips himself, we might imagine, would at
length grow weary of this monotonous negro
worship and call upon Congress to rise from
its prostration before the ebony idol. The
American people might forgive him for his
share in erecting altars to that idol if he
would employ his eloquence in arousing Con-
gress to a sense of its duty to consider and actupon a variety of other questions on which the
life and prosperity of this great republic
depend.A Nomination for the Presidency from the
White House.From the White House we receive the name
of a man who, it is thought, should succeed to
the Presidential honors. This name is not
given as the rulers of the easy East once
named their successors, but quite in republi-
can form. The President and his Cabinet
constitute themselves a nominating conven-
tion, and they thus signify at once that Mr.
Johnson is out of the field and that General
Hancock is welcome to all official good graces
in the struggle against a radical candidate—
Grant, Chase or any other. It is a good
nomination. Hancock is a man of high
character and good record, and is in a po-
sition to let the country know what his ideas are
on the important point of our political life.
This is a shrewd move on the part of the
President, and also on the part of Mr. Seward,
if he had any hand in it, though we suspect he
was too busy in buying the very cold coun-
tries in Russian America and the very hot one
in the West Indies to give this matter much
thought. All necessity for an opposition con-
vention is, of course, done away with by the
movement, or, if such convention should ever
meet, it will only have to go through the mere
formality of endorsing the good work already
done in the White House.The great difficulty in this matter would seem
to be the training in the New York democracy,
who have been so much in the wind with Sher-
man, McClellan, Seymour and Pendleton nom-
inations that they hardly know where they are.
Fortunately, however, they are in strong
hands. For many years, as all well know, that
fine turn-out called the democracy was owned
and driven by Dean Richmond; and then the
Dean died. John Van Buren then tried the
management, and it killed him soon. But next
came that weather-beaten commodore, the
illustrious Vanderbilt, a man who has been
roughly handled in all sorts of storms, atmos-
pheric and financial, and who experiences his
sweetest slumbers only when lulled to rest by
the rocking of earthquakes. Vanderbilt holds
the reins for the four great lines of rail that
have this great city for their objective—the
Harlem, the Hudson, the Erie and the Cen-
tral, a very pretty four-in-hand. Driving this
turnout, he, of course, carries the democratic
party in the coach. On the box beside him
goes Belmont, who, with the inherited sagacity
of thirty centuries and the name of Rothschild,
manages Wall street as easily as if it were a
patent snapper on a brand new whip. The
Manhattan Club goes along also (in the boot)
with its two half Sobells making one great
shell together. Nobody knows exactly what
is to be done with Tammany Hall, but if it
behaves it may have a back seat on top. For
a party thus mounted, managed and driven,
General Hancock is exactly the candidate, and
will make the prettiest possible run.

The Stockjobbing Legislation of Congress.

Instead of adopting measures to promptly
restore the republic to harmony and to pro-
mote industry, Congress is legislating for stock-
jobbers and gold gamblers. The report of the
Senate Committee on Finance in favor of
funding the national debt and for other pur-
poses, and nearly all the other movements in
Congress relating to our finances, have a stock-
jobbing character. They will, if carried out,
give plenty of employment to the Jay Cooke
financial agents of government and to the
brokers and stock gamblers in Wall street.
The only sensible measure proposed is that to
prevent the further contraction of the currency.
The rest are crude, complicated, and cal-
culated to throw the country into inextricable
difficulties. What we want now is the prompt
restoration of the productive South in such a
liberal manner as to stimulate its industry, in-
stead of attempting to push through the de-
structive Africanizing policy, and to take off
the burden of taxation everywhere to the low-
est point possible with the necessities of gov-
ernment, and under the strictest economy.
That is what we want, and little else should
be attempted at present. The debt should be
funded and made of a uniform character, but
there is time enough to do that. There is no
necessity to rush this business through; it re-
quires time and deliberation. Restore the
country, establish economy, reduce taxation,
and let the currency alone. This is the work
for Congress to attend to, and anything else
can be better deferred than attempted.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Donation to the Commissioners of the Sinking
Fund.—James H. Crocker, Treasurer of the Har-
lem Railroad Company to Use Dummy En-
gines.This Board met yesterday afternoon, the President,
Mr. Brinkman, presiding.A resolution was adopted donating one thousand dol-
lars each to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
Previous to its adoption, Mr. Gilmore vigorously op-
posed it, stating that Mayor Hoffman and the City Chamber-
lain were receiving large salaries, and it was unjust
to require the taxpayers to grant a donation to the
Commissioners.Mr. Thomas Murray quietly remarked that if Mr.
Gilmore were one of the Commissioners he would have
no objection to receive the donation.A long debate ensued upon a resolution proposing to
donate \$5,000 to the Industrial School in Forty-second
street, which resulted in its defeat. On motion, the
resolution was reconsidered and laid over.The following resolution, which was voted by the
Mayor, was called up and adopted:—Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to the New
York and Harlem Railroad Company to use dummy engines
between the passenger and freight stations in the city of
New York during the continuance of their charter, upon
condition that they pay in each year, a dollar for each
dummy engine used, and to lay down such cars,
switches and turnouts along their route, and at their
own expense, and to employ such men as are necessary for
the convenient transaction of their business.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

A large number of artists and their friends enjoyed
an evening at the Academy a private view of the first
annual collection of the American Society of Painters in
Water Colors. This society, of which Benjamin Colman
is President, Gilbert Burling Secretary, J. S. Smith
Treasurer, and William Hart, William Craig, John T.
Falconer and Alfred Fredericks are the Board of Con-
trol, has been in existence only a year. Its "first
fruits" consist of nearly four hundred pictures, in
variety of subjects and excellence of treatment give
gratifying promise that water color painting will hence-
forth be no longer a neglected department of American
art. The officers of the society were all represented
in the collection, and also the following mem-
bers:—Hopewell, F. C. Cropper, Sargent, Van Ingen,
F. C. Farrow, De Soto, Moore, Cranch, W. Brown, Reed,
Dunn, Wynn, Russell, R. B. Gifford, F. E. Durand,
W. H. Waterman, E. F. Hargrave, J. S. Smith, E. B.
Hunt, Murray, Bellows, Van Alton, Willis, Wood, New-
man and Arthur Lamley. Several works were con-
sidered by artists who have not yet joined the society,
and were placed in the collection.The collection was opened by Mr. Sargent, who
read a paper on the history of the Academy, and
then the works of the artists were exhibited. The
works of the artists were exhibited in the water color
collection, and the following artists were present:—
Sargent, Wynn, Reed, F. C. Farrow, De Soto, Moore,
Cranch, W. Brown, Reed, Dunn, Wynn, Russell, R. B.
Gifford, F. E. Durand, W. H. Waterman, E. F. Har-
grave, J. S. Smith, E. B. Hunt, Murray, Bellows, Van
Alton, Willis, Wood, Newman and Arthur Lamley.

The collection was opened by